FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,561.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 71.

Thy Neighbor as Thyself.

Why mourn because the light is gone
From out the sky;
Because the moon and friendly stars
Shine not on high?
When o'er the sun sinks in the west—
But for a time—
Remember that he goes to light
Some other clime.

He goes that other watchful hearts
May morning greet;
To make the pathway bright and clear
For other feet;
To cheer that lonely, stricken soul
Who dreads the night,
And hails with joy the first sweet ray
Of God's good light.

Why turn away from earth's delights,
And each good thing,
Because the birds have flown away,
That used to sing?
Know, when you watch the empty boughs,
Perhaps with tears,
Your songsters in the sunny south,
Charm other ears.

The little children stop to hear
The stranger's trill;
The northern songsters that the fields
With music fill.
The zephyr that with honeyed breath,
Blows not in vain,
Wafts the sweet chorus o'er the bed
Of care and pain.

Then let us in this bounteous world,
So bright and fair,
Be willing of this given good
A part to spare;
The more we give, the more shall we
Receive in turn;
No better lesson can we get,
Who "live and learn."

We see our brothers, one by one,
Grow faint and fall;
Why should we hurry on our way,
Nor heed their call?
Why should we haste to reach the goal
Of noble deeds,
Who only think of self alone,
Not human needs?

Let us, then, travel hand in hand,
And heart to heart
With those who need our daily help
To do their part;
And doing this, we shall be
Blest indeed;
Nor mourn the lack of light
That others need.

—*M. A. Kidder.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

"THE MAKING OF ENGLAND." By John Richard Green, author of *History of the English People*. Harper & Brothers. Price $2 50.

This book, published two or three years ago, is in reality the first volume of the series of "Green's Histories of the People of England;" as we gossiped not long since of his last volume, "THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND," lately published by Harper & Brothers, it is a fit time to say a few words about this, which would have been published before his "Short History" appeared, had the original plan been carried out.

Milton speaks of the struggles of the invading tribes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes, against the Britons, Picts and Scots as "mere battles of kites and crows." Mr. Green, on the contrary, regards them as "the making of England," the age in which its political and social life took the form which it still retains, and thinks its national development can only be fully intelligible to those who have mastered the history of this age of its national formation. He admits that the remoteness of the events and the paucity of historical materials made his undertaking a hazardous one, but adds, "I have largely availed myself of some resources which have been hitherto, I think, unduly neglected. Archæological researches on the sites of villas and towns, or along the line of road or dyke, often furnish us with evidence even more trustworthy than that of written chronicle: while the ground itself, where we can read the information it affords, is, whether in the history of the conquest or of the settlement of Britain, the fullest and the most certain of documents." As the anatomist can, from one bone, build up the skeleton of an unknown and extinct animal, so, from the *debris* of buried towns, and country houses, Mr. Green re-builds and pictures the social life of the different strata of the inhabitants of Britain until it became England, so called from the "Engles" who absorbed all other tribes. The result of these researches is to give the readers many interesting bits of information respecting the origin of some English names; for instance, we learn that "Kent" is derived from the Saxon word "Caint" or "Gwent," an open clearing, applied to the downs on which the Jutes first settled. The name still lingers in "Winchester", originally "Gwenccaster." "Cleaveland," means "Cliff Land" and "Viking," which, until we read Green, we supposed meant "Sea King" means "Creekmen," because each one of these vessels manned by the Vikings, had its harbor in some one of the creeks into which it put after a piratical raid. These creek men were all warriors as well as sailors; but the Engles who eventually conquered Britain were an inland German tribe and emigrated with their families in a body—taking possession of the land and holding it with a grip of iron till they dispossessed the Britons and incorporated the Saxons—hence Anglo-Saxon.

One of the most interesting episodes in the book is that of the life and death of Baeda, the Monk of Jarrow, better known in later times as "the venerable Bede," who was born A. D. 673, and spent his whole life in the monastery of Jarrow, "learning, teaching or writing." He was the first English historian. His "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," begins with the landing of Augustine in 597 and stretches over a century and a half. As we read the account of his death we at once recall that of this, the latest English Historian, as told so pathetically by his wife in the preface of his last work, "THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND," completed by her after his death. Of the venerable Bede Mr. Green says: "He longed to bring to an end his version of St. John's Gospel into English, and his extracts from Bishop Isidore. 'I don't want my boys to read a lie, or to work to no purpose after I am gone,' he said to those who would have had him rest. 'There is still a chapter wanting,' said the transcriber, as the morning of his last day of life on earth dawned on the old man, and with his failing breath he still dictated to the boy, there is yet one sentence unwritten, dear master. 'Write it quickly,' bade the dying man. 'It is finished now', said the little scribe at last. 'You speak truth, said the master *'all is finished now'*. Then raising his voice he chanted the solemn 'Glory to God' and quietly passed away with its last words on his tongue." Compare this with Mrs. Green's account of the last days of the latest Historian of England.

Senator Vance opens his speech in the Senate Memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, for a copy of which we return him our thanks, with a quotation from Green's history, and closes it with one from the volume before us: he also makes this last mentioned quotation the motto of his speech, saving on the title page "An English Historian has well said that 'no spot in Britain can be so sacred to Englishmen as that which first felt the impress of English feet.' Have we not all a similar reverence for the spot which felt the primal footsteps of our American glory?"

George Eliot says, "The exercise of a veracious imagination in historical picturing seems to be capable of a development that might help the judgment greatly with regard to present and future events. By veracious imagination, I mean the working out in detail of the various steps by which a political or social change was reached, using all extant evidence and supplying deficiences by careful analogical creation. How triumphant opinions originally spread; how institutions arose; what were the conditions of great inventions, discoveries, or theoretic conceptions; what circumstances affecting individual lots are attendant on the decay of long established systems—all these grand elements of history require the illumination of special imaginative treatment." Such are Mr. Green's histories. The volume from which the above quotation is taken has just been published by Harper and Brothers under the title of "ESSAYS AND LEAVES FROM A NOTE BOOK," by George Eliot. Cloth, $1 24. It contains all of her earlier writings, published in the *Westminster Review*, before she became famous, which she was willing should be republished, together with "Leaves from a Note Book", added, with the consent of Mr. Cross, by her step-son, Charles Lee Lewes.

All but these notes were revised and corrected by her, and she left written injunctions that no other pieces written by her, of date prior to 1857, should be republished.

Among the essays is the celebrated one on "Evangelical Teaching" in which, by the prick of her pen, Dr. Cumming's inflated baloon, puffed out with the rhetorical affluence of self-conceit, is utterly collapsed by her trenchant common sense view of his "profoundly mistaken and pernicious view" of all religions that do not exactly agree with Dr. Cumming. If there is one thing which strikes the thoughtful reader of George Eliot's writings more strongly than any thing else it is her constant inculcation of the divine lesson of self renunciation, and her intimate and deep sympathy with all religious sects. She discovers a divine spark, not only in all religions, but in superstition itself; but for shams, in whatever form they may show themselves, has no toleration. Read the comparison she draws between the poets Young and Cowper in her essay on "worldliness and other worldliness," and see how her loving heart and helpful spirit at once appreciates and sympathizes with Cowper's genuine love towards animate and inanimate existence, his truthfulness of perception, and sincerity of presentation, and shrinks from what she calls Young's "Pedagogic Fallacy." "To his mind," she says, "the heavens are forever *scolding* as they shine": and the great function of the stars is to be a "lecture to mankind."

Comprehensiveness is the characteristic of George Eliot; let her write on what subject she will, she handles it in a masterly manner: she sympathizes will all human distress and recognizes the spark of divinity which glows in all humanity, hence her radicalism, but she also feels the power of "that treasure of knowledge, science, poetry, refinement of thought, feeling, and manners, great memories, and the interpretation of great records, which is carried on from the minds of one generation to the minds of another," and the danger there is of unknowingly doing harm to this inestimable but delicate wealth of humanity. Hence her conservatism: for she is both a conservative and a radical, and yet is not inconsistent in being so.

WHY THE IRISH TENANT HAS NO FRUIT.—When traveling in Ireland (I explored that country rather exhaustively when editing the fourth edition of "Murray's Hand-book"), I was surprised at the absence of fruit-trees in the small farms where one might expect them to abound. On speaking of this, the reason given was that all trees are the landlord's property; that if a tenant should plant them they would suggest luxury and prosperity, and therefore a rise of rent; or, otherwise stated, the tenant would be fined for thus improving the value of his holding. This was before the passing of the Land Act, which we may hope will put an end to such legalized brigandage. With the abolition of rack-renting, the Irish peasant may grow and eat fruit; may even taste jam without fear and trembling; may grow rhubarb and make pies and puddings in defiance of the agent. When this is the case, his craving for potato-potash will probably diminish, and his children may actually feed on bread.—*Popular Science Monthly for June.*

History of the Scotch of the Upper Cape Fear.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—As quite a number of your readers are good Scotchmen and Presbyterians, will you permit me to occupy a small space in your paper for their information?

I refer to Rev. James Campbell who preached in this section more than one hundred years ago, and to whose memory a neat monument was erected at Bluff church in October, 1858.

I quote from the Records of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, October 20th 1858:

"The committee on the Campbell Monument made their report which was accepted and adopted, and is as follows, viz:

The Monumental Committee report that under the resolution of Presbytery they have engaged from Mr. George Lauder a monument at a cost of five hundred dollars.

The base of the monument is already laid, and Mr. Lauder has on the ground a plan or drawing of the whole, which will be exhibited to Presbytery to-morrow. The amount received in cash is $157, in subscriptions $106, and as yet half the churches have paid nothing.

The committee recommend that the order of exercises on to-morrow be the following, viz: The services in the church to be introduced by the pastor of the Bluff church, Rev. D. D. McBryde, at 10½ o'clock, A. M: Sermon by Rev. Neill McKay. The closing exercises by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, after which there will be a recess of half an hour. A procession will then be formed near the stand by the members of Presbytery and the Session of the Bluff Church and move to the monument. The services there to be commenced by prayer by the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D. A box containing a copy of the Holy Bible, Confession of Faith and two numbers of the North Carolina Presbyterian, &c., will be deposited in the base of the monument by the Moderator.

The Centennial Historical Address will then be delivered by James Banks, Esq. After the delivery of the address a collection will be taken up, and subscriptions will be received by the Elders of the Bluff church to assist in defraying the expenses of the monument. The services to be closed by singing the Doxology and the Benediction.

(Signed) D D. McBRYDE, Ch'n.

October 20th, 1858."

On the next day the above programme was carried out, when the Centenary Sermon was preached by Rev. Neill McKay from Deuteronomy 32: 7. "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: Ask thy father and he will show thee: thy Elders, and they will tell thee."

The Historical Address was then delivered by James Banks, Esq. After which the following resolution was unanimously, adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Presbytery have listened with great gratification to the able Historical discourse and address this day delivered, and with thanks given to both speakers, do hereby request a copy of each performance for publication under the direction of the Monumental Committee for the monumental fund.

Many important facts as to the early settlement of the Cape Fear section were published in the sermon and address. Where can these be found? Mr. Banks and the pastors of the churches collected an important fund of information; but these have passed away and cannot now be found. Cannot Rev. Neill McKay, D. D., give our people light on this subject? It would greatly gratify the children and grand children of those noble old Scotch fathers. Respectfully yours,

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 4, 1884.

FROM HARNETT.

The Cold Snap and the Crops—A Genius and a disciple of Wiggins—County Commissioners and the Tax Levy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

HARRINGTON, N. C., June 3, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Crops in this part of Harnett are rather backward on account of the lateness and coldness of the spring. We are now having one of the coldest snaps I ever recollect seeing for this season of the year. Frost is reported in some localities, though it has done little damage. The cool nights are injuring cotton greatly, and corn is not looking well, and is being destroyed by drill worms. Wheat will be good, but the prospect for a good oat crop is anything but favorable. Tobacco will be tried by some of our enterprising farmers on a small scale as a substitute for cotton. Hope they will meet with success and reap a golden harvest both of the weed and shekels.

Harnett is not without one genius at least. Two old bachelors living alone hired a young man to plow for them, and in a few days one went to see how he was getting along with the work, as he had taken the horse out regularly, but when he came to the field he found that the young man had done about a half day's work, and that where the ditch ran through the field a lake of water had accumulated. Being near sighted he requested his brother to investigate, who found that the young man had built a dam across the ditch, and had a perfect wooden model of a sewing machine cleverly ticking away, the motive power being a small water wheel propelled by the accumulated water of the ditch. Another, fearing another storm, has dug a cyclone pit at the end of his house, remarking "that though he might be absent when the storm came, it might save the old woman and children." Thoughtful man.

The Magistrates met yesterday at Lillington, and elected the following board of County Commissioners: Benj. F. Shaw, James Cameron, M. V. Prince, Thomas Matthews and Neill S. Stewart. The three first belong to the old board. Prof. John A. Cameron, was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following tax levy was recommended by the County Commissioners to the Board of Magistrates, and adopted:

On $100 worth of property—

For Bridges	2½
Schools	12½
Jurors	6
County uses	29
Total	50
On poll for schools	$1.50
For poor	50
Total	$2.00

No State tax levied.

Though we live in a quiet section and everybody attends to his own business, you will hear from me again.

JOHNNIE REB.

The Republican Sham of Civil Service.

Ever since there has been an active movement of public opinion toward the reform of the civil service the Republican Party has taken much credit to itself for the general favor which that movement has met in its ranks. It has been frequently pointed out that while some of the old-time leaders of the party were indifferent in the matter, the sentiment of the great body of its members was clear and firm in its support. When the reform law now upon the statute-book was passed it received the vote of every Republican Senator present and that of every Republican Representative save a half dozen, while it encountered a considerable opposition in both houses from Democrats. These facts were freely commented on by the Republican press with pardonable satisfaction.

The Republican Party is now engaged in the highest and most authoritative action of which a party is capable. Its representatives from every Congressional district in the Union, and from the Territories as well, are assembled to select its candidate for the Presidency. There is, and there can be, before them no subject of greater or more immediate importance than the principle of civil service reform, which means the emancipation of the party from the insidious despotism of patronage and the freedom of the Government service from the corruption and demoralization of politics. Upon their substantial action regarding this principle will depend much of the vitality of the party in the immediate future, and even its success in the approaching election. By their practical treatment of it the large body of self-respecting voters bound by party ties, in whose hands rests the decision in November, will judge of the sincerity of the party and of its utility as an instrument for decent government.

And this judgment will not be based upon any declarations which may be made in the "platform." The convention may publish the whole civil service law, or the programme of the National Reform League among its resolutions; it may "reaffirm" everything that every Republican in public life has ever said in favor of reform; it may "point with pride" to the enactment of the reform law and its administration under a Republican President; it may exhaust its thesaurus of synonymns to express the "devotion," the "fidelity," the "unfaltering faith" of the party as to this principle—it may do all this, and then name a candidate who will justly win for the party the contempt of the great body of honest civil service reformers in the country. Mr. Blaine would be such a candidate; Mr. Arthur would be another. Both in their hearts despise the reform. Both profess and practice a kind of "politics" which is absolutely inconsistent with the reform. There is not an act or conspicuous utterance of Mr. Blaine's that shows the faintest interest in the essential idea of the reform, and the whole tenor of his public life is against it. Of late he has had the shrewdness to see that it would not do to sneer at it, and we do him the justice to say that he has made no hypocritical professions of attachment to it. But one has only to glance at the accounts of the proceedings of his managers at Chicago to see that they are accumulating for him a mass of obligations that will make any adherence to the reform beyond the letter of the statute an impossibility. As for Mr. Arthur, his political capital is the giving and promise of offices. His love for reform is not skin deep.

Do these gentlemen suppose that the men who really believe in the reform, and are determined to have it enforced, are blind to these facts? Do they imagine that this class of voters, and there are many thousands of them, can be fooled by fair words? If they do, they are woefully mistaken. There is not in the Union a like number of keener, more active, more determined, or more aggressive voters. They have too much sense to be humbugged, and they cannot be bought, because they are seeking nothing for themselves. They are simply sick and weary of the sordid tyranny of machine politics based on patronage, and, as Americans and Republicans, are heartily ashamed of the prostitution of the publice service to which the spoils system has given rise. As Republicans, also, they are fully determined that if this thing is to continue they will not be responsible far it. It will be no use to tell them that the evil and the disgrace will be worse with the Government in Democratic hands. They are resolved that, at any rate, it shall not continue under Republican rule. They will carry out that resolution by their votes. Their devotion to reform is not a sham. If that of the Republican Party is shown, by its nomination, to be so, they will crush the sham at the polls.—*New York Times.*

Major Orville E. Babcock, brevet brigadier-general, aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant in the Richmond campaign of 1864, and military secretary of the latter 1873 to '77, was drowned at the mouth of St. John's River, Florida, on the 2d, by the upsetting of a skiff.

COTTON FACTORIES
FOR SALE!

IN order to facilitate the settlement of the Estate of a deceased half-owner of the property, the Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills Manufacturing Company has resolved to sell at public auction at the

MARKET HOUSE, FAYETTVILLE, N C.

On TUESDAY, JULY 8th, 1884,

two valuable Cotton Factories situated about seven (7) miles from Fayetteville known as

"The Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,"

and at present operated by said Company.

BEAVER CREEK FACTORY is located on Beaver Creek, a strong and very rarely failing stream, about two (2) miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road, employs 3,232 spindles and 71 looms, (of which 59 are Bridesburg and 12 Cooper or English looms), consumes about 1,510 pounds of cotton per day, producing 40 bundles of yarn and 3,391 yards of sheeting.

The mill is a four story frame building, fitted up with all necessary machinery of modern pattern and in good repair, and is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel; lighted by a Springfield Gas Machine (80 burners) and heated by boiler with 25 horse power engine. With this Factory will be sold 806 acres of land, two dwelling houses, one store building, 30 tenement houses and all other buildings connected with the Factory.

BLUFF FACTORY is situated on Little Rockfish Creek, about 1¼ miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. Road; water supply abundant and never failing; main building is three story brick, built in 1872, and has contiguous to it boiler house, cotton house, gas house, &c.; also store house and tenement houses.

The mill is run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel, uses 3,056 spindles and 62 (Cooper) English Looms, consumes about 1,340 pounds of cotton and produces 3,622 yards of sheeting per day. The machinery is modern in pattern and in excellent condition, as also are all the buildings. Included with the Bluff Factory are 931 acres of land.

The factories are within ¾ mile of each other, the location is healthy and the operatives well organized and capable. The products are popular, the trade well established and the business prosperous. The business office is in Fayetteville, a pleasant town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the midst of the cotton section—well provided with churches and schools and possessing excellent facilities of rail and water transportation.

Detailed information will be cheerfully given to any one applying.

The Factories will be sold separately.

Terms: One-third cash and balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent. from day of sale.

It is seldom that such valuable property is offered at public sale.

A map of the property, including houses, can be seen at the office of the Company.

E. J. LILLY, Pres't.
JOHN SHAW,
H. W. LILLY,
E. J. LILLY,
Directors.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 27, 1884. 69 6t

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham.)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

STEEL SWEEPS; SHOVELS; SCOOTERS; BULL TONGUES; HALF-TURN SHOVELS, &c., &c.

H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

PINE ISLAND GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 800 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 32 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address the Professors, WILLIAM E. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.

GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

BORING MACHINES, AUGERS and GIMLETS,

At H. H. H.

1870. 1884. At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

HOES of all sorts.

RAKES, SHOVELS, SPADES and PITCH FORKS.

H. H. H.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Chipped Beef

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Crazy Patchwork!

HAVING a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c.. &c. PACKAGE NO. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different:) *Just the thing* for the most *superb pattern of fancy work.* Sent postpaid for 50 cents in postal note or 1 cent stamps. PACKAGE NO. 2—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the *very finest quality* and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. *at three times our prices.* They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. LADIES' MANUAL OF FANCY WORK, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cents. *Order now.* Address, THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

May 15, 1884. 67-8t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

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April 29, 1880. 2-1t

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

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A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

LANDRETH'S **Garden Seeds** are always reliable

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 12, 1884.

THE ENEMY UNCOVERS HIS POSITION.

On Tuesday of last week, as noted in the last issue of this paper, the Republican national Convention assembled at Chicago. The Convention was called to order by Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who by direction of the Committee proposed as temporary chairman the unsavory ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. Mr. G. Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, proposed to substitute ex-Congressman John R. Lynch (colored) of Mississippi, who was elected by a vote of 431 to 387 for Clayton. On Wednesday, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of General John B. Henderson of Missouri, who was a senator from that State from 1861 to '69. On Thursday the nominations were made: Hawley, Logan, Blaine, Arthur, John Sherman, and Edmunds. On Friday, the balloting began, and on the fourth ballot Jas. G. Blaine of Maine, was chosen, as follows:

	BALLOTS.				
Blaine.	332½	349	375	544	....
Arthur,	278	276	275	207	....
Edmunds,	93	85	78	41	....
Logan,	63½	61	60	7	....
Sherman,	30	28	10	....	....
Hawley,	12	13	....	15	....
Lincoln,	4	4	....	2	....
Gen Sherman	2	2	....	....	....

In the evening, the ungrammatical General John A. Logan, of Illinois, was chosen as the candidate for Vice President by acclamation.

Elsewhere is printed the platform formulated by this extraordinary convention. Of this remarkable document the Republican New York *Times* says in disgust:: "the Republican Convention might have made a worse platform, for all things are possible under the sun, but we do not see in what way one could have been made much more ridiculous than this. * * *When we leave the period of Azoic questions and come down to the Age of Man, there are three matters embraced in the Republican platform that really concern the people of this country at the present time, and of these two are treated in the most cowardly and dishonest manner. One is the question of the revenue. The burden of Federal taxation is oppressive and badly adjusted. How shall it be lifted and made easier? That is a living question. The convention answers it with a series of declarations, which are to the last degree dishonest and evasive in spirit and intent, and, so far as they contain any definite doctrine, are stupidly wrong. Under a cloud of phrases, borrowed from the essays of protectionist professors, the platform is framed to conceal the purpose of its authors to promote the maintenance of those taxes on the materials and instruments of industry and on the necessaries of life which are the worst features of our tariff. And if this purpose were not perfectly plain to the intelligent reader it is made so by the demand for a higher tax on foreign wool, a demand that for greed and ignorance and impudence is not to be surpassed. The Republican Party had a right to expect of its representatives that they should place it before the country as aiming at some practicable and intelligible reduction of our oppressive taxation, and all that it has got, in plain English, is a demand for a higher tax on the material of clothing."

The second matter referred to by the *Times* is the question of repeal of the silver coinage law, which the platform "dishonestly" straddles.

"The third matter, "says the *Times*," of actual interest is the reform of the civil service. It is treated in the one sensible resolution of the platform, which, if it stood by itself, would be a source of strength, but which will gain little respect, overlaid as it is by the false and foolish declarations that accompany it. If, by the grace of Providence, a decent candidate should be named by the convention, this resolution would constitute the substantial part of the platform. As for the tedious stuff that makes up the rest of this remarkable production we shall not weary our readers by comment upon it."

But, by the "grace of Providence," a decent candidate has not been named. The *Times*, the ablest Republican newspaper, has declared that it will not support Mr. Blaine, whom it justly regards as a disreputable politician and his nomination a disgrace.

The nomination is the weakest which the Republican party could have made. Let the Democracy now choose a leader whose character shall present a contrast to Mr. Blaine's; let it stand to its principles in framing its platform; and in November, the *Times* and the American people will rejoice in the beginning of a new era in the politics and condition of the great republic.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Elsewhere the patriotic North Carolinian will find the best account of a Commencement at the University which the writer remembers to have seen in all the years that he has watched the recurring high festival at the venerable Alma Mater. The author bears a name, in his own right and by inheritance, *clarum et venerabile;* and, disguise it as he may, by whatsoever *nom de plume*, the genuine Chapel Hillian will quickly recognize it by his shibboleth. In a private letter accompanying his report he says: "I renewed my youth in preparing these notes, sitting up till past 12 Commencement night reporting for the Fayetteville OBSERVER!" Of Colonel Steele's filling of the void left by Watterson, he says: "It was a gallant act, inspired by patriotism, thus to face a Commencement audience at so short notice. I cry, *North Carolina for North Carolinians:* we understand each other, and can say *shibboleth.*" Yea, verily—*ecce signum:* "I had no time to condense the report, so full was my house of company, so frequent the calls of old friends, so distracting the smiles of pretty girls." Brave old gentleman! thy speech bewrayeth thee.

THE STATE TICKET.—The name of Col. Thos. S. Kenan, the present Attorney General, will be presented for renomination at the State Convention week after next. Col. Kenan has made the best reports we have ever had in North Carolina, deserves to be retained where he is, and we trust and believe he will be.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—This week has been a stormy one here. No talk in the papers or in Congress but the Chicago Convention. The Republican rejoicings over the Blaine and Logan ticket are still under full blast.

There is no doubt about the fact that this Convention in nominating Blaine has expressed the will of the majority of its party, but the Democrats here regard the situation as full of promise of Democratic success. The political sky above Mr Blaine's head is not serene. Amid the yells of his friends occasionally is heard an onimous grumble from the Independent wing of his party. Such a thing as an independent Republican, however, is so curious an anomaly that every one of the kind in the country should be carefully cultivated and preserved.

Mr. Blaine is not solid with the Press anyway. The New York *Times* editorially declines to support his nomination and says it shall advise no one to support him. The Boston *Advertiser* takes the same position, and the Philadelphia *Times* is pronounced and rampant against him. The N. Y. *Herald* calls his nomination a "fearful blunder," but as that paper's political standing is known to be as slippery as James Gordon Bennett's morality, its opposition cannot be counted on. To crown all this, Henry Ward Beecher declines to vote for Blaine. That settles it. The country is saved.

The Republicans have other wounds to heal. Even Mr. Hoar, who is said to be the meanest Republican on the American continent, except Omar D. Conger, declines to say whether or not he will support Blaine; in fact the majority of the Massachusetts delegation, it is said, are in favor of putting an Independent candidate in the field. Again, in New York, Geo. W. Curtis intimates that he will not abide the nomination. Most of these rumors though are clap-trap. The newspapers I mentioned will go against Blaine, but the politicians spoken of will of course be whipped in shortly. Blaine has about the worst record of any man in his party, but this will hardly make any difference in the vote he will receive, as Garfield had the blackest record of any public man in American politics, yet was elected with a whoop.

Since the announcement of the nomination yesterday, there has been a growing feeling that Bayard is the coming man. He is the choice of Democratic Senators and Representatives here beyond doubt. He has the requisite clearness of record and life to confront the besmirched candidate of the Republican party. If Tilden refuses, and you may as well attempt to prophecy where lightning will strike as to say he will or not, Bayard, as the thing now stands, will be nominated with comparatively little opposition. One good and glorious result of the Chicago Convention is that the question of a Protective vs. a Revenue-only-tariff is accepted as the issue for next November. For all the crawfishing and squirming of the Randall faction, this will be the clear-cut and determinate difference between the two parties.

As the Senate was in session only a little time this week, and the House did its usual amount of nothing, there is little legislative news to send. The effort that was made to get the House to repeal the the Civil Service Reform law of last year, has been squelched by the committee to which it was referred. The present law is slightly weak, but that it is an improvement is certain.

The Appropriations Committee to-day reported the General Deficiency bill. It will be discussed next week. No appropriation bills have been passed this week to speak of, except the Agricultural Bill, which was in Conference Committee, but is taken and agreed to.

It is quite likely that in the course of next week, the Fitz John Porter bill will be finally and forever disposed of. It has not been agreed to by the House and sent to the President for fear he would veto it, but since the Convention has taken its action there is not much danger of this.

There is likely to be trouble between the two Houses soon as to the bill changing the manner of counting the electoral vote is acted on. The difference of opinion between the Senate and House on this question is radical, so no compromise is expected. I will write the provisions of the bill next week.

Internal Revenue Reform received a setback on Monday. Hiscock, N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and to remove the present taxes on brandy and tobacco. His motion went over because of Democratic opposition, and will come up next week. It is to be greatly hoped that the Democratic majority will not be mad enough to oppose his or some similar move, but it is thought they will.

All our delegation will vote for this, but it may not be passed as, in some form, it ought to be.

The Washington *Post* is being accused of a readiness to bolt the party and support Blaine. This is hardly true. While the *Post* certainly seems to have a great inclination for Blaine, yet its editorials on the tariff indicate a simon-pure Democracy which it is an insult to question. T. V.

THE SCOTCH SETTLEMENTS OF THE UPPER CAPE FEAR.—Some weeks ago we printed a letter from Mr. J. D. McPherson, a lawyer of Washington City, giving some interesting information concerning the new Scottish movement (of the Crofters) in this section, and in a private letter he expressed a desire to get at the history of the Scottish movement to Cross Creek before and after Culloden. He has drawn the fire of Rev. J. P. McPherson, as will be seen by reference to the first page; and we have since received from Major McKethan a copy of the pamphlet containing Mr. Banks's address and Dr. McBryde's sermon.

THE VOTE IN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Republican National Convention is composed of 820 members, viz: twice the number of Representatives (325) and Senators (76) equal to 802 and two for each of the eight Territories and two for the District of Columbia, altogether 820. 411, a majority, nominates in the Republican Convention. The Democratic Convention is composed of twice the number of Senators and Representatives from the States only, 802, and two-thirds of this number, 535, is required to nominate.

The Late Commencement at Chapel Hill.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Doubtless it gives you as much pleasure to publish, as it gives your correspondents satisfaction to write accounts of the various gatherings in North Carolina for the encouragement of Education. Prominent among these is the commencement at our University. To this strong men and fair maidens resort not as Presbyterians, nor as Baptists, nor as Episcopalians, nor as Methodists, not as Protestants or as Catholics, but as North Carolinians. Had you been here to-day yours would have been among the heartiest greetings for the graduate who proclaimed "North Carolinians for North Carolina," yours would have been the loudest of the hundreds of voices that sang "The old North State forever" at the close of the Valedictory.

"As heretofore," there was a big crowd at commencement. By the way, your brother Shotwell, of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, proposes that this Annual Festival be called Terminal, and not Commencement, because it is at the end and not at the beginning of a life. But I prefer the old word, because it is "of the fathers." It does still mark the ingress of the graduates into the work for which they have been preparing—it stands at the entrance into this preparation when it was given, and it still enables the authorities of the institution to guess whether as many will begin it as those who end it. Col. Steele exhorted us, *stare decisis*, and the advice is wholesome in these days of change. The fifth commandment is an injunction to suppose that our predecessors had good reasons for their decisions. And, to get on the way again, it was a goodly crowd. Gov. Jarvis was in it and Lieutenant Gov. Robinson, and Mr. Paul Cameron, and Col. Steele, and Col. Saunders, and Major Bingham, and Major Graham, and Dr. Grisson, and Col. Andrews, and Editor Yates, and Editor Daniel, and Editor Ashe, and Editor Page, and Dr. Skinner, and Dr. Wilson, and merchants, and farmers, and teachers, and preachers, and manufacturers and their wives and their daughters and hosts of their fair friends, and all were delighted, and all hoped to come again. The skies were cloudless and Campus and grove never looked brighter or more beautiful. From the class-day exercises to the dancing at the ball nothing occurred which one would forget.

The first gathering in the Chapel was on Tuesday afternoon to hear what the Senior Class had to say of themselves, through their Historian and Prophet and Valedictorian. The programme they offered was the following:

History of the Class—Samuel Mallett Gattis, Orange County, N. C.
Ovation—Jesse Bowden Hawes, Wilmington,
Prophecy—William George Randall, Burke County, N. C.
Parting Address—James Lee Love, Gaston County, N. C.

CLASS-DAY SONG, BY GLEE CLUB.

[Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer.]

HAIL! AND FAREWELL!
Air: "Fairy Moonlight."

Bright be the beams of this vernal morn,
Far hence ye clouds, be dark shadows borne;
Light are our hearts while pleasure has sway,
Classmates and comrades honor our Day;
Day that shall henceforth ever be bright,
Calling up memories of sweetness and light.
Gaily we sing,
Thine's on the wing;
Hail! grove and dell,
Hail! and Farewell!

Brothers, our tree will a symbol prove
Of Faith, of Hope, and of constant Love;
Strong it shall grow, piercing the blue,
Drinking for ages sunlight and dew.
Thus may our life grow prosperously,
Deep in our hearts may its friendships be.
Ring bells, and sing,
Time's on the wing;
Each well-known dell,
Hail! and Farewell!

Swiftly will pass our youth's golden day,
Far up you height lies our toilsome way;
Duty will summon, answer its call,
Courage within us, and God over all.
Far from the Hill, but loving it still,
Clasp hands at parting with peace and goodwill.
Then let us sing,
Time's on the wing;
Tree, hill and dell,
Hail! and Farewell!

I gathered that the class had numbered more than fifty during its college course. Tales were told on those that had been here, and that were still here, and predictions made for their "futures," that caused many a hearty laugh. Mr. Love had been the class President, and the class-day song was composed for the day by one whose pen, in prose and in poetry, has ever been ready to utter delicate sentiments and bright thoughts and graceful words for the honor of North Carolina.

Tuesday night was occupied by the two societies. What was said and what was done then, it is not for a reporter to declare. All that has leaked out was that those who saw and heard those things were very much gratified. Dr. Hawthorne, in his sermon praised a speech by an under graduate that he heard behind those doors. And it has been whispered that he alluded to Mr. Weill of Wilmington, N. C.

Wednesday morning has been for many years devoted to the oration befor the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. This year the Di's chose Mr. Watterson, the notable editor of the Lonisville *Jounal*, to represent them where a Gaston and Badger had uttered words of wisdom and patriotism. But at the first of this week a telegram came stating that he was too unwell to fulfill his promise. Then the society begged Col. W. L. Steele of Richmond county, to fill the void in their programme. Col. S. never dodges a dare to do what is proposed to him as desirable for the gratification or for the profit of his fellow citizens. He had just come from telling the girls at Greensboro what they ought to do in the life just commencing, and he bravely took his pen in hand to record advice for the boys at Chapel Hill at their commencement. He chose for the element around which his thoughts would crystalize the injunction from the Book of Proverbs: "Remove not the old landmark." He praised young America for its vigor, and daring, and intelligence. But he insisted on its obedience to the motto. *Festina lente.* In words that gave no uncertain sound, with bright and witty illustrations, he specified many practical and scientific landmarks, in trade, and politics, and morals and religion which it would be folly to attempt to remove, worse than folly to remove, e. g. that economy is wise in trade, and charity in politics, and veracity in morals, and courtesy in manners and the fear of God in religion. He plead for all that is manly in man and for all that is lovely in woman. He scouted the notion that a boy should be a "Miss Nancy," or a girl be a pitcher at base ball. Whatever might have been the doctrine of the gallant and renowned Kentuckian, it would not have been more worthy of all acceptation than the lustily gathered fruits and flowers of the patriotic North Carolinian, gathered hastily, although marked frequently, and seriously, and deliberately.

At the close of Mr. Steele's address, the interesting ceremony of the offer and reception of the portrait of Gov. Worth detained the large audience for a few minutes. The portrait, an excellent likeness, was borne to the rostrum by two of the marshals, and set so that all could see it. The Hon. John Manning, LL.D., spoke for the donors as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen, Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

The pleasant duty has been assigned me by the grandsons who bear the name of their grandfather, to present to the University of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully, a portrait in oil of their distinguished ancestor, the late Governor Jonathan Worth.

I will not dull the edge of this graceful, appropriate and tender offering by any mere biographical sketch of the distinguished man whose features this portrait so faithfully represents. His going in and out among us has been too recent, and his virtues too fresh and green in the memory of us all to make this either necessary or appropriate.

Called by the voice of the people of this State twice to the gubernatorial office, we all know how nobly, strongly, grandly, he bore himself in those worrying, exciting, tempestuous years, and how firmly, plainly and ably he contended for the liberties of the citizen against the exercise of unwarranted power, though that power was clothed in all the panoply of war, supported by the sheen of bayonets under the banners of a victorious army.

Sprung from a stock whose lineage can be traced back beyond the times of Cromwell, and distinguished through all the centuries by its devotion to civil and religious liberty, he took up and wore with dignity and courage the mantle of his fathers; it was his *heritage*, and he so bore himself that the sternest covenanter of them all, while he could have found no fault with his firmness, could but have imitated his charity and kindliness.

A trustee of the University from 1840 to his death, he was devoted to its interests, and the earnest and intelligent advocate and friend of the cause of popular education. He acquired the rudiments of a good English education at one of the "old field schools," and as a member of the general assembly of North Carolina in after years, he was principally active in initiating that excellent system of common schools maintained by us previous to the war.

Defender of the principles of civil and religious liberty, where could he find a fitter resting place than in this University, cradled as it was in the midst of the revolution of 1776! Advocate and friend of popular education, where can his memory be kept as fresh and green as in this nursery of learning and virtue? Where can his example and life exert a happier influence upon the men of the State than here where the ingenuous youth come to fit themselves for the duties of active life?

These young gentlemen, Mr. President and trustees, justly venerating their grandfather and believing that modest worth, sterling integrity, unfaltering courage, sincere love of liberty and unquestioning obedience to law, are virtues worthy of imitation have requested me in their name to present this portrait of the late Governor Worth to the University.

"Men of North Carolina!
"Awake remembrance of the valiant dead.
"And with your puissant arm renew their feats,
"You are their heir; you sit upon their throne;
"The blood and courage that renowned them
"Runs in your veins."

President Battle replied as follows:

To every word of praise of Governor Jonathan Worth I give my most cordial assent. I was thrown into intimate personal and official relations with him while he occupied the Executive chair. I truly say that I have never known a more estimable man, or a more firm, prudent and sagacious officer. He investigated all subjects with deliberate care, he weighed all arguments with unprejudiced judgment. He made his decisions without fear, favor or affection. He carried them into execution with a courage that knew no faltering.

No man had a harder task. No man could have performed it with more thorough conscientiousness, more intelligent zeal, more determined nerve, or a broader patriotism.

It was in the labors, the troubles, the torments of endeavoring to uphold the civil over the military law he broke down a fine constitution. He died a martyr to his struggles to maintain his views of constitutional liberty.

In the name of the University, I thank the donors for this generous gift. It shall be placed on our walls as a monument of a most important epoch in our history and as a perpetual incentive to the youth of the State to imitate what is brave and honorable and true.

Gov. Jarvis added his earnest testimony to the real value of his predecessor's example of diligence, integrity and independence. No such letter-books as that which belong to Gov. Worth's administrations are in the Executive office. They set forth clearly the proper relations between our State and our general governments, and are marked by a very proper spirit of independence, breathing all loyalty to law and order. To the young men before him he heartily commended Gov. Worth's example as showing the high estate to which our youth may aspire through honesty, industry and self-denial. The portrait was then hung on the wall of the Chapel to take its place by the side of those other great friends of the University, Gen. Davie, Dr. Caldwell and Gov. Swain.

The afternoon of Wednesday was spent in listening to the eloquent Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, pastor of the first Baptist church in Richmond, Va. The preacher alluding to the example of Apostles, of the Apostolical Fathers, and of the Reformers, announced, not a text from the Holy Scriptures, but the theme of his discourse: The proper relation of the Christian pulpit to the great social questions of the day, especially to those discussed in Trade and Politics. It is the duty as well as the privilege of the preachers in these times as well as in all times to follow the example of Christ Jesus, their Lord, and of His Apostles in fearlessly and fully applying the universal principles of the Gospel to all moral questions that affect the well-being of the individual and of the society to which he belongs. Especially in the market place there should be honesty, sincerity and charity. In the forum there must be deference to universal law—respect for the rights of all men, and courage to resist the encroachments of mere power which tends to aggrandize itself without regard for individuals or minorities. Seldom, if ever, has a sermon been heard in that hall so marked by consummate oratory, so impressive through distinct articulation, impressive intonation, graceful gesticulation, and appropriate emphasis. The audience was spell-bound. It was a great satisfaction to learn that this sanctified and educated force resided in a heart and head that was warm with blood drawn from a North Carolina fountain.

Dr. Hawthorne's father removed from the neighborhood of Wilmington, N. C., to Alabama, when it was still Indian territory, and labored for years in Florida as a Missionary of the Baptist church while it was desolated by the Seminole war. It was pleasant to see him supported on the rostrum by clergymen representing the Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches in North Carolina.

The night of Wednesday was occupied by the representatives of the two grand old societies of the University. The programme of their speeches was as follows:

From the Dialectic Society: Adolphus Hill Eller, Ashe County, N. C., Subject: Servility in American Politics.

From the Philanthropic Socity: Heber A. Latham, Greenville, N. C., Subject: What is the True Aristocracy?

From the Dialectic Society: Frank Fries Patterson, Salem, N. C., Subject, The Orators and Oratory af America.

From the Philanthropic Society: Augustus White Long, Chapel Hill, N. C., Subject: The Morals of Southern Society.

From the Dialectic Society: Oscar B. Eaton, Mocksville, N. C., Subject: Popular Amusements.

From the Philanthropic Society: Edward W. Pou, Jr., Smithfield, N. C., Subject: Freedom of the Press.

These were all creditable efforts. But the umpires gave the medal for the best to Mr. A. W. Long, It was a proper reward for great merit in all his relations, as a son, a pupil, and a society man.

It is nearly fifty years since Gerrard Hall was first used for graduating ceremonies at our University. It was in 1836 that its walls first resounded to the voices of Society and Senior Orators. The Seniors of 1884 are to be the last who will there say *Salvete* and *Farewell*. H. L. Pinkney was the first to point the Di. and Phi. Societies the way to honor and happiness. W. L. Steele was the last to stand where Presidents and Bishops, and honorable men, not a few, have discoursed of what gratifies the taste, and dignifies the character. In 1885 the great arches of "*Memorial Hall*" will look down on a larger assembly than could be seated before Polk, or Buchanan, or Johnson, or Hawks, or Deems, or Hawthorne. In 1884, a class remarkable for its consistent and energetic influence in favor of all that is true, and honest, and of good report, gathered to commence its work in this life. The following is a list of the orators and their speeches who represented the class of '84:

Samuel M. Gattis, Orange County, N. C., Subject: A Dangerous Question.

Lee M. Warlick, Lincoln County, N. C., Subject: The Race Problem in the United State.

T. R. Rouse, LaGrange, N. C., Subject; North Carolina Since the War.

J. C. Roberts, New-Berne, N. C., Subject: The Present Status and Influence o' Mohammedanism.

M. R. Hamer, Little Rock, S. C., Subject: Influence of the Legal Profession.

John L. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C., Subject: The Vices and Virtues of the Press.

Julian Wood, Edenton, N. C., Subject: North Carolinians for North Carolina.

Edward Daniel Monroe, Jonesboro, N. C., Subject: Science as a Factor of Civilization.

Samuel Revant Turrentine, Orange County, N. C., Subject: The Progress and Prospects of Christian Missions.

Jesse Bowden Hawes, Wilmington, N. C., Subject: The Day and its Demands.

Wm. G. Randall, Burke County, N. C., Subject: North Carolina Folk-Lore.

James Lee Love, [Valedictorian.] Gaston County, N. C., Subject: "The New North State."

Where all is good, and shows that it has been prepared carefully and skilfully, it may be invidious to make comparisons. But it is but an echo of the general voice that Mr. Borden's speech was delivered with force and grace, and that Mr. Randall's was worthy of preservation as a nucleus around which may gather much that is rare and curious, throwing much light on personal and social customs. But Mr. Love won the Mangum medal for general excellence in oratory.

The afternoon of Thursday was devoted to hearing reports on the scholarship and deportment of the students of the University; to the announcements of the various prizes for well-doing that had been granted by the University during the year; to the report of the visiting committee, which during the last session had spent several days at Chapel Hill looking into all matters connected with life at the Uniyersity; and to an address from Gov. Jarvis, where in he expressed his gratification while examining the condition of the University, announced the determination of the Trustees to press forward until all its wants were supplied, and congratulated his fellow citizens on the brightness of the prospect for its usefulness which marked the close of his official connection with what would ever be the pride of North Carolinians.

The Senatus Academicus of the University granted at this commencement the following degrees and distinctions as signs of its appreciation of the labors that were thus rewarded:

A. B. was granted to Messrs. M. R. Hamer, Marion Co., S. C., W. G. Randall, Burke, S. B. Turrentine, Orange, and L. M. Warlick, Lincoln.

Ph. H. was granted to J. L. Borden, Wayne Co.; S. M. Gattis, Orange; A. J. Harris, Granville; J. B. Hawes, New Hanover; J. L. Love, Gaston; J. D. Miller, Lenoir; E. D. Monroe, Moore; J. C. Roberts, Craven; T. R. Rouse, Lenoir; B. F. White, Bertie, and J. Wood, Chowan, as the 15 graduates of 1884.

Diplomas were granted in the Latin department to M R Hamer, Marion Co., S. C.; B C McIver and A A F Seawell, Moore Co.; L Vann, Madison Co., Fla.; and L C Weill, New Hanover.

In Natural Philosophy to M R Hamer, W G Randall, L Vann, L W Warlick and B F White.

In Pharmacy to J D Miller, Lenoir,

The graduates in departments were, in Mathematics, A J Field, Ridgway; E D Monroe, W C Randall and A D Ward, Rockfish, N. C.

In Greek, B C McIver and B C Weill.

In Latin, J R Monroe, Fayetteville.

In Chemistry, J L Borden and J C Roberts.

In the Teacher's Course, H A Latham, Greenville.

In Natural Philosophy, J L Love, J. D Miller, E D Monroe and S B Turrentine.

In Pharmacy, T J Haskins, Durant's Neck.

Prizes were given as follows:

In Greek to J Thomas, New Berne and S B Hicks, Elizabeth City.

The Mangum medal for oratory among the graduates was won by Mr J L Love, the Valedictorian.

The Phillips medal for Mathematics, by F M Little, Wadesboro.

The Worth prize for Moral Philosophy, by S B Turrentine, Hillsboro.

The medal in Chemistry, by J B Roberts, New Berne.

Of honorary degrees, L.L. D., was conferred on Dr. Edward Warren, Paris, France; on Judge Augustus S. Merrimon, of the Supreme Court of N. C., and on Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina.

D. D. was conferred on the Rev. J. S. Watkins, of Raleigh; on the Rev. N. Collin Hughes, of Chocowinity, and on the Rev. M. L. Wood, President of Trinity College, N. C.

A. M. (in course) was conferred on Dr. Willis Alston, Littleton, N. C.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—In the last Presidential election as in the memorable contest of '76, a hundred and eighty-five votes were sufficient in the electoral college to elect a President. The census of 1880 and the reapportionment thereon, has made two hundred and one votes necessary to a majority. The following table is given as representing the status of the Presidential contest before the Blaine nomination:

Certainly Democratic.		*Certainly Republican.*	
Alabama	10	Colorado	3
Arkansas	7	Connecticut	6
Delaware	3	Illinois	22
Florida	4	Iowa	13
Georgia	12	Kansas	9
Kentucky	13	Maine	6
Louisiana	8	Massachusetts	14
Maryland	8	Michigan	13
Mississippi	9	Minnesota	7
Missouri	16	Nebraska	5
North Carolina	11	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	9	Oregon	3
Tennessee	12	Pennsylvania	30
Texas	13	Rhode Island	4
Virginia	12	Vermont	4
West Virginia	6	Wisconsin	11
Total	153	Total	154

Doubtful.

California	8
Indiana	15
Nevada	3
New Jersey	9
New York	36
Ohio	23
Total	94

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.—We have received a communication from New Berne favoring Maj. Hughes for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The sentiment all over the State, however, is overwhelmingly for Maj. Stedman, and we think it best and proper that he should be nominated by acclamation.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The Greensboro excursion, an account of which appears in the local columns of this paper, added too much to the overcrowded columns of the OBSERVER, and compelled us to throw out three columns of matter. Among other things, the text of the Republican platform, which will appear in the next issue; and which, unlike some things of similar nature, we think will "keep" a week without gaining strength with age.

TEXAS.—The reader will find some interesting letters from Texas on the fourth page. In the Austin letter, besides the evidence of the marvelous progress of that young empire, he will discover a striking illustration of the effects of Democratic rule in the Southern States.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATES AT CHICAGO.—On the fourth ballot, the delegates from this State voted as follows: J. J. Mott, J. E. O'Hara, J. B. Hill, I. J. Young, Lot. W. Humphrey, Thomas B. Keogh, Patrick H. Winston, Jr., W. W. Jenkins (alternate.) E. J. Pennypacker, H. C. Cowles, A. S. Richardson and L. L. Green voted for Anbar; W. S. Dockery, James Harris, Elihu A. White, John C. Dancy, John S. Leary, John H. Williamson, John B. Eaves and T. J. Candler voted for Blaine; Chas. D. Upchurch voted for Hawley. When William S. Pearson's name was called there was no response. Mr. Winston in giving his vote said with vehemence, "New York's statesman, Chester A. Arthur." The official vote showed that on this fourth ballot 12 voted for Arthur, 8 for Blaine, 1 for Hawley. On this ballot the vote was first announced as 1 for Hawley, 17 for Blaine and 4 for Arthur, but a delegate demanded a poll, when the vote was cast as above given.

MIXED PAINTS.

ALL COLORS, OF VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at LOW PRICES, by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

SUMMER GOODS.

FRUIT JARS—pints, quarts and half gals.
Ice Cream Freezers, the "Rapid."
Ice Cream Plates—china, glass and ironstone.
Milk Bowls and Pans—various kinds.
Milk Buckets, Cups and Strainers.
Stone Churns, Jars and Crocks.
Preserving Kettles—brass, agate and porcelain lined.
Fluting Machines; Fly Traps.
Brass Bound Pails and Covered Cans.
Brooms—especially "the Ladies' broom.", at 35 cts.; Tubs; Clothes Pins.
Mouse Traps; Whisk Brooms.
Window Shades.
Tin Wash Stand Sets, very cheap.

The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS is called to the above, also to a good assortment of CHEAP CROCKERY and GLASS, TIN WARE, COMMON PAILS, SIEVES, POCKET KNIVES and KNIVES and FORKS, SPOONS, RAZORS, SHEARS and SCISSORS, &c., all of which will be sold at prices that will pay them to buy.

Every sharp dealer who tries it finds that it pays him to buy out of the large VARIETY of goods that I offer in small quantities as he needs them, rather than one class of goods in larger lots from the North, as my experience enables me to offer my specialties at prices about as low as ordinary buyers can put them down here.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 29, 1884. 69-4t

TRUSTING that we are to be blessed with an abundant crop this season, and that our most sanguine expectations will be realized in the large grain crop now upon us, we offer the best 5 and 6 Fingered Grain Cradles.

For further information call at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Known as A. S. HUSKE & CO.

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—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
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TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

Pleasant Lodge Academy and Business Institute.

FALL SESSION OPENS AUG. 5th, 1884.
This is a first-class School for boys and girls.
BUSINESS COLLEGE COURSE
only $15.00. Good community. Expenses for five months $30 to $50. Vocal Music and Penmanship *free*. For catalogue address
T. M. ROBERTSON, Principal,
Liberty, Randolph County, N. C.

June 5, 1884. 70-4t

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

N. C. Roe Herring.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Country Merchants

WILL do well to ship their COUNTRY PRODUCE to us. We guarantee as high a price for it as can be obtained. We will fill your orders promptly and at as low figures as any firm in the city. Give us a trial.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1884. 69tf

STRAP AND T HINGES;
BLIND do.
BUTT do.
HOOK AND EYE do.
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

VICHY WATER.

ASK ALMOST ANY DEALER IN MINeral waters, in the larger cities, which water is most salable, and he will answer "Vichy," the celebrated Alkaline Water.

The following, with reference to it, is from a work on Mineral Waters. "Agreeable and serviceable in cases of indigestion, congestion of the liver, gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c."

On draught at Drug Store of
H. R. HORNE.

May 22, 1884. 68tf

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and SUGAR;
Lagnyra, Java and Rio Coffees,
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.
1884-'85

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

RIM KNOB LOCKS, by retail or wholesale, at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

LAWRENCE & MALLETT,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
Commission Merchants,
22 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Refer to Murchison & Co., New York; North River Bank, New York; J. A. Guion, Cashier, National Bank, New Berne, N. C.

Consignments of Fruit, Berries and Vegetables solicited. Remittances made day of sale.

May 15, 1884. 67-1m

CHISELS, SCREWS, HAND SAWS, &c. H. H. H.

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.

April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 12, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES S. PERRY—Remodeled.
DANIEL MCNATT & SON—Saw Mill.
DISSOSWAY & BROADFOOT—Mixed Paints.
GEO. BRANDT—The Best and the Cheapest.
D. G. MCDUFFIE & SON—Let Us Hear From You!

ABOUT TOWN.

GOOD WORKS.—For more than two months Mrs. Henry Ellis has been sending milk every day to the Home and Hospital.

PERSONAL.—His many friends in Fayetteville were glad to greet Mr. Edwin W. Kerr, a prominent lawyer of Clinton, who spent a day or two here last week.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that while handling wood on the Greensboro excursion train yesterday Mr. Henry Clark, fireman on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, fell from the locomotive and broke his arm.

CHEAPER TELEGRAPHING.—Another effect of the recent railroad and telegraph extension is cheaper rates for telegraphing. Hereafter the rates to Petersburg and Richmond, Va., will be 40 and 3 instead of 50 and 3; and to Wilmington 30 and 2 instead of 40 and 3.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM.—The Elizabeth City *Economist* nominates for Superintendent of Public Instruction our accomplished townsman, the Principal of the Graded School, Professor Alexander Graham. The *Economist* justly describes him as "one of the most thorough educators in the State; an earnest, accomplished, hard-working, enthusiastic teacher."

IN MARLBORO.—Mr. J. A. Williams, late of Kyle's Landing, who is now living at Bennetsville, in Marlboro County, S. C., writes that the crops in that neighborhood were damaged by the late severe hail-storm, but those near McKenzie's bridge on Little Pee Dee, near the Robeson line, are looking well.

THE DEATH OF MRS. KINGSBERY.—Crape hung from the doors of many Jewish merchants yesterday in memory of Mrs. Kingsbery who died on Tuesday, and was buried in the Hebrew cemetery yesterday morning. Not many friends outside those of her own faith mourned with those who were nearer, and a large concourse attended her funeral. For she was indeed a mother in Israel.

THE HOME AND HOSPITAL.—When friends send their contributions to the Home and Hospital they will please inform the matron if they do *not* wish their names mentioned in the papers.

There is still some misunderstanding about the "suite checks." They can be found at the drug stores, hotels, music and bookstores, where they have been placed for the convenience of every one who wishes to contribute to the Union Home and Hospital.

FRUIT FREIGHTS.—We have received a communication from a gentleman of this county complaining that the great expectations indulged by the fruit growers of Cumberland of fast and cheap fruit freights as soon as the Greensboro connection was made, have not been realized. He thinks that the example of the Richmond & Danville and of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroads, which offer special inducements and encouragement to fruit growers should be followed.

A POLITICAL PROGNOSTICATOR.—Our distinguished Republican townsman, Mr. W. A. Guthrie, is a political Vernor. He predicted the nomination of the unexpected Garfield, and three weeks before the late nomination at Chicago he made due record in writing, and placed it in the hands of other parties, of his prediction that the nominees would be Blaine and Lincoln—his idea being that Blaine would be qualified by an Illinois man. And sure enough he is, Logan being not only an Illinois man, but "their names both begin with" L.

OUR BOYS AT CHAPEL HILL.—The following is the score made by two of our Graded School boys at the University of North Carolina: Mr. Max. Jackson completed his junior year, marked as follows:

Physics 95 (highest mark).
General Chemistry 94.
Laboratory Chemistry 90.
French 91.
Astronomy 91.

Mr. J. R. Monroe completed his Sophomore year marked as follows.

Greek 93 (highest mark—four ties).
Sophomore Latin 90.
Junior Latin 90.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Jackson led the Physics class, and that Mr. Monroe equaled the highest on Greek, and graduated on Latin, taking Sophomore and Junior Latin during the same year. All of these are high marks.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The track on the Bennettsville extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway is now two and a half miles beyond Red Springs.

A contract has been made with Mr. Philo Allport of Clarksville, Va., to build the portion of the road from Shoe Heel to the South Carolina line and from the S. C. line to Bennettsville. Mr. Allcott's son passed down the road from this place on Monday night with forty hands to be used on the portion of the road within South Carolina, upon which the convicts cannot be used. Work was begun yesterday at Shoe Heel, and it is expected that the road will be finished in time to move the present crop from the Bennettsville section.

On the Western extension the Mt. Airy *News* says that the convicts are "digging on the road" at Germantown, and that the grading of the road will be completed to Dalton by Fall. [Dalton is in Stokes county nearly 50 miles beyond Walnut Cove.]

THE GREENSBORO EXCURSION.

Teachers and Children of the Presbyterian Sunday Schools of the two Towns enjoy themselves.

As announced in last week's OBSERVER, the Greensboro Presbyterian Sunday School made an excursion to Fayetteville yesterday. There were 122 scholars from the Sunday school of the main church and 91 from the Mission Chapel, all under charge of the venerable Mr. R. M. Sloan, (who is remembered with affection by many old residents of this town) and Mr. Edw'd Wharton. Besides these, some hundred or more, friends and relatives of scholars and teachers, took advantage of the occasion to visit the ancient Cape Fear capital. So that some three hundred and fifty persons were brought in the six coaches which rolled into town on time at 11 A. M. The train was not stopped at the depot, but carried through Mumford and Russell streets until Dick street was reached, where its happy freight was landed. Here the excursionists were met by the Sunday School of the Fayetteville Presbyterian Church under Mr. George P. McNeill, Superintendent, and the two, forming a pretty procession, marched through Dick street, around Liberty Point and up Bow street to the beautiful grounds of the Presbyterian Church. Here, great elms shade a pretty sward whereon an occasional evergreen of the better kinds serves for undergrowth. On the rising ground stands the church, a venerable and a stately building, about which cluster many memories of the noble Scottish race which has furnished the greater portion of its worshippers. Its walls have echoed the quaint eloquence of McIver, the polished sentences of Douglass, Gilchrist and Sherwood, the ornate periods of Hill, the pious utterances of McPherson. Here have worshipped, year by year, John Hay, Hooper and Halliday; Eccles, Dobbin and Shepherd; Donaldson, McMillan and McArn; Salmon, McLeran and Barge; McNeill, Martine and Hawley; Wright, Utley and Fuller; and of the venerable living, McKethan, Ray and Williams still illustrate the virtues of their predecessors.

Within, on this occasion, a goodly company was assembled to listen to the address of welcome by our talented and accomplished townsman, Dr. Jas. A. Hodges, and the reply thereto felicitously delivered by Mr. Jas. W. Forbis, a young lawyer of Greensboro, whom the Greensboro folk showed good judgment in selecting for the task.

Pleasantly introduced by Mr. McNeill, Dr. Hodges said:

Members of the Greensboro Sunday School, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is related in ancient mythology that Aurora, the goddess of the morning, ascended up to heaven at the close of every night from the river Oceanus in her gilded and flowing chariot to announce to the gods, as well as to mortals, the coming light of day. Your coming to-day, we trust, is but the dawn of that glorious sunlight of full and free fellowship which this day is to enter our souls and pervade our common lives. And now, in behalf of the young people here present, I have the high honor and distinguished privilege of receiving you, in their name, to our midst and to the generous hospitalities of our town. It is with emotions of peculiar pleasure that I speak to you, who have left the quiet and happiness of your own homes to seek pleasure and gayety in ours, the words of a joyous, happy greeting, and bid you welcome, thrice welcome, ladies and gentlemen, all—welcome to our hearts and homes, welcome to our joys and pleasures, doubly welcome to all the varied scenery and enchanting beauty of this, our lovely Eastern town, "where Spring its earliest visit *pays*, and Summer's lingering bloom *delays*."

To you we offer the civic freedom of our little city, which Phœnix-like, is rising from the dead ashes of the past and which is so rich in historic memories and so pregnant with the data of unwritten history.

Would you learn a lesson of female heroism and innate nobility of character without a parallel or equal in our country's annals, then I would point you to yonder bridge, and as you stand above those murmuring waters and gaze upon the spot where once stood the home of that noble Scotswoman, I would have you remember her checkered history through all the blights and shadows of the American Revolution, and pay homage to the memory of the dauntless and chivalric Flora McDonald. Would you have the sparks of a living patriotism kindled afresh in your bosoms, and your aims in life directed to higher and nobler ends, then I would have you visit Liberty Point, yonder spot rendered famous as the birth-place of the Second Declaration of American Independence.

Would you study the lives, inculcate the principles and emulate the virtues of the great men of your State, I would ask you not to forget our own bright galaxy of distinguished talent: our Eccles, and Winslow, our Henry and Dobbin, our Baxter, and Hale, "distinguished links in history's endless chain."

Now if you would have the finer sensibilities of your natures touched by love's magic wand and tuned to memory's sweetest chord, I would ask you to visit that old but stately mansion on yonder street, which was the natal place of one of our loveliest and fairest daughters, afterwards the beloved wife and companion of the South's grandest hero and christian chieftain.

If you will leave now this field of saddening recollection and follow me, I would have you enter the witchland and list to a fable of the myths. Just over there flows a beautiful stream of the purest waters, winding its graceful course through rolling meadows and sloping hills, on its banks a little way down, there is a lovely sequestered dell, where all is perfect quiet and lovely beauty, and where "the Ivy and Amaranth are twined in a graceful *sheaf*, with the Laurel's fair, imperial *leaf*." Here in this lovely nook, there gushes forth a silvery, purling spring.

It is said that years ago this spot was decreed to the Fates and a mystic spell was thrown about it by a dusky Indian damsel, who here in the soft moonlight and under the guardian stars bade farewell to her hero-lover and with own hand gave him of these waters to drink in order that he might again return in safety to her.

It is said also, be it the mythical relict of song or story, I know not, that even to this day whoever shall quaff these waters will again, ere many moons, return to satisfy their ardent longings. May we not hope that you all may drink of these life-giving waters and add additional strength to our long-kept tradition. May we not hope, indeed, that even now there may well up in your hearts springs of an undying friendship that may flow on for all time to come!

This is, indeed, ladies and gentlemen, a most propitious occasion, the dream of years is realized, the bright buds of hope have at length blossomed forth into their brightest fruition, and at last we are proud to claim as our sister town, your own beautiful and cultured home among the hills. To you we are peculiarly attached both by reason of present ties and former associations. It has ever been our pride and delight to remember the proud history of your people and to revere the distinguished names of so many of your gallant sons who have made glorious the history of North Carolina.

And now as we are in fact bound together by the iron rails, so let us in feeling be united by the strong iron bonds of an eternal and unchanging friendship. My young friends, I came here today to speak but the greetings of welcome; yet in the completion, after many years, of that great work to which I have just alluded, I see a lesson, which if you will pardon me, I would have you learn, and that is "Never Despair." To-day the work of years is completed, and Greensboro and Fayetteville are united, sister towns, bound together by common ties and common destiny; and yet but for irresistless energy and patient, persevering toil through a long lapse of weary years of waiting and watching when even hope almost ceased to lend her encouraging smile, I would not have the lesson which is taught by its completion, and which to-day I would impress upon your hearts and minds.

There is no trait in your natures so potent for weal or woe, so necessary for your future success and happiness in life as firmness of purpose and decision of character. The whole history of our race—all nature, indeed—teems with examples of what may be accomplished by firm, untiring resolution and patient toil. [Here examples were cited in the persons of Bruce of Bannockburn, Timour, the Tartar, Zeuxis and Parrhagius, the Grecian Painters, and Sheridan, the celebrated orator and statesman.] What a lesson these little incidents teach! How many thousand instances are there in which inglorious defeat ends the career of many a timid and desponding boy or girl when firmness and resolution to do or die would have crowned it with triumphant success.

In the morning of your lives when all is ease and prosperity, when the sky is blue, and the birds sing and the flowers blossom, and your life is but one long, grand, joyful anthem, then it is easy enough to say I will *never* despair; but when a change comes, how different it is. You are weary and disappointed, the skies lower into sombre night, there is no song of birds and the perfume of the flowers is but their dying breath breathed away on the desert air, all is, in truth, sunsetting and autumn—then it is that it requires courage, noble, manly courage to say I can and I will, small but mighty words in the history of our lives.

Be not then discouraged by obstacles however great or difficulties however stupendous, for before the mighty current of indomitable energy they will become but as cobweb barriers in your path.

And now while I once again voice the sentiment of this whole people in bidding you a joyous, hearty welcome to our midst, I would also say to you, my young friends, be bold in spirit and determination, and in that brilliant bow of promise that spans the horizon of your youth, let the central arch "Never Despair," upheld by the angel of Hope, stand forth in bold relief, that seeing it, you may take heart again and ever pressing onward to greater and nobler deeds,

"So live, that when thy summons comes, to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the realms of shade,
Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By a never-despairing trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

At the conclusion of Dr. Hodges's address—which, like all the public utterances of this gentleman, was appropriate, eloquent and gracefully delivered—the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smith, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, introduced Mr. Forbis, who said:

Mr. Superintendent, Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville:

In the name of the Presbyterian Sunday School of Greensboro, I thank you profoundly for the hearty welcome you have given us back to our old home. Our Scotch Irish ancestors first settled on the banks of the Cape Fear, and then as they increased and their flocks and herds multiplied, they wandered off through the trackless forests Westward, and pitched their pavilions on the banks of Deep River, the Pedees and the Buffalos, and grazed their cattle upon the green pastures that skirt the mountains and wave along the valleys of Randolph, Forsythe, Yadkin and Guilford. And when we return to Fayetteville where our earliest ancestors were born and raised, and where our forefathers drove their wagons and marketed their produce, we do not feel like strangers, but like a wearied and worn wanderer that has strayed from the paternal roof, returning from a foreign land, to the old home of his childhood.

And I will not do you sir, and those whom you represent, the injustice to say that a kind and cordial reception was unexpected to us by the people of a town that bears the honored name and perpetuates the memory of General Lafayette, who left his home and friends in France and periled his life and fortune in the cause of American liberty, who fought in her battles, who was wounded at Brandywine, and who was the life-long and best friend of Washington.

And I hope sir, that you, and all whom you represent, will not be so unkind as to say, or even think, that we, who come from the head waters of the Cape Fear, from beside the sparkling fountains whose limpid waters float your ships and commerce, from a town that is associated with the immortal name and undying memory of General Nathaniel Green, Washington's best General, are insensible to your kindness, or that we do not entertain a proper appreciation of your hospitality.

My friends and neighbors, I hardly know what to say on an occasion like this, and therefore, I do not know what I may say before I have finished, but there are some things I am not going to say, I am not going to say anything about Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sabbath School, or Martin Luther, or John Calvin. We have come here to-day under the auspices of the Sunday-school to brighten and burnish the chain of friendship that bound our forefathers together, and which has grown rusty only in consequence of the weary miles that separate us. But this corroding obstacle is now removed, and instead of the four days tugging over the sands with wearied and heavily laden animals as our fathers used to do, we have the screaming locomotive flying along its iron rails, spanning the distance between here and Greensboro in about four or five hours.

And while we are in the old town that was once known as "Cross Creek," so-called because of two streams near this place that run directly across each other, and whose selfish waters it is said refused to mingle with each other, we hope that the properties and actions of these waters do not portend the genius of this people, or their intercourse with us to-day and in the coming years.

There was a myth among the ancient Greeks of a stream or formation called *Lethe*, of which it is said, he who drank would forget his whole past life, and would have no pleasure in the contemplation of the bright scenes of the past, not even a recollection of yesterday; I understand that Fayetteville has a spring, which should be, if it is not, called the fountain of friendship, of which it is said, he who drinks of its water, will be so affected and become so attached to the place and people as to be some day drawn back by its sweet and pleasant recollections. May we drink no *Lethean* draughts to-day that will blot from the walls of memory the recollection of the kindness and hospitality of the people of Fayetteville, but may we drink long, and deeply drink of Fayetteville's fountain of friendship; and may we be drawn closer together by the ties of unity and good will, and mingle together in the future socially and commercially with mutual pleasure and profit.

And now ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, I will close my remarks with the last words of Charles Edward to Flora McDonald, whose history is connected with that of your town, who, after she had conducted the Prince, he being disguised as her waiting maid, out of the Highlands of Scotland, and beyond the reach of his enemies, came to Fayetteville and lived here for a number of years; when Prince Charles came to part with her, who had been his guide and protector, he said, "Gentle, faithful maiden, I hope we will meet again in the Palace Royal." So, gentle ladies and faithful men of Fayetteville, I hope we will meet often in the early future, and if we shall never meet again upon earth, may we meet in the Palace Royal, in Paradise above.

When Mr. Forbis had finished his admirable response, Superintendent McNeill, on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, expressed his conviction that no cross purposes would afflict the guests of Cross Creek and the dwellers therein; announced the time when the strangers should re-assemble for departure; and invited the happy hundreds to dinner—a sumptuous repast, spread on many long tables, over the pretty lawn beside the church windows, under the great trees, within sound of the waters of the creek.

Of the strangers, besides those mentioned, that staunch old lawyer and venerable legislator, Mr. D. F. Caldwell; Rev. W. S. Lacey, the learned pastor of Jonesboro Church; and Messrs. Moore and Murray, prominent merchants of Greensboro, were welcomed by many friends and evidently enjoyed the whole affair. Of home people, Dr. Hill and Parson McPherson and Elders McKethan and Rankin smiled at the pretty scene and were evidently, as they had great reason to be, proud of their work; while Capt. Arthur Williams and Major McKethan and Mr. Willy Hawley served an innocuous beverage from behind great aprons in a style that would put to shame the experts of Delmonico.

Back of all, many fair hands made all this happiness possible—so that the viands were tenderer, the sky brighter, the shade more grateful, the air softer—whose owners' names shall not be the subject of indiscriminate or discriminating mention in these columns.

THE ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION TO RED SPRINGS.

"Matron and Maid, the Bowed with Age, the Youth in Life's Green Spring"—All Board the C. F. & Y. V. Train for These Famous Springs.

Many persons are superstitious enough to regard Friday (hangman's day) as unlucky, and consequently will take no step aside from the usual walks of life on that day. Whatever ground they may have for such belief it is not your reporter's province here to discuss, but certain it is that Fayetteville can not be ranked as a superstitious community in the light of the immense crowd which left here on the excursion train to Red Springs last Friday. And certain it is also that the excellent order maintained, the unalloyed pleasure of the occasion, and the absence of all accidents, should go far towards dissipating this foolish, old-woman practice of associating Friday with ill luck.

The crowd which left the Fayetteville depot numbered 454, and the number taken at way stations reached 60, so that the seven cars rolled into Red Springs freighted with 514 precious human souls, each one of which went out with the determination of passing a day of enjoyment—and a day of enjoyment it proved to be. A steady stream of young and old at once set in for the famed mineral springs. Iced lemonade and pop were at a discount, and the venders of such cried themselves hoarse in the vain hope of tempting thirsty excursionists to turn aside from the ranks of this "cold water army."

Not even an innocent-looking little village-store soda fount, set up near the spring and *said* to contain fire-water, had any attractions for this *dry* crowd. They wanted mineral water, and mineral water they took—and they took it straight.

About 12 o'clock the Odd Fellows, Mr. W. C. Troy, Chief Marshal, formed at the railroad and marched in regalia to the speaker's stand, where Noble Grand D. G. MacRae introduced, in a neat manner, the speaker for the occasion, Rev. F. W. Eason. Maj. MacRae stated that the festivities of the day were held in celebration of the 62d anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into America; and then (a very unusual thing for the Major) he proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to lovely woman. Mr. Eason's address fully sustained his well-established reputation as a fine orator. The subject-matter—moral heroism, as inculcated in the order of Odd Fellows—showed great depth of thought and a high conception of the grand destiny open to *all* mankind; the language of the speaker was elegant, and his quotations and illustrations were beautiful and appropriate. After the address Mr. Hamilton McMillan, in behalf of the ladies of Robeson, presented Mr. Eason with a beautiful bouquet. Mr. McMillan, in the course of his remarks, claimed for Robeson county the distinguished honor of furnishing to the United States several governors of States and several judges.

Mr. W. C. Troy was also the recipient of a handsome bouquet from the Crofters of Robeson County.

After the speaking came dinner, and then a dance commenced in the old school-house in the grove. All went merry as a marriage bell until a certain heavy-weight aspirant for political preferment "entered the arena," when the floor went through with a crash.

Red Springs is beautifully located in a healthy section of country. A fine grove of oaks surrounds the hotel, and as a quiet, secluded spot for invalids this water-place can offer some advantages. Until a commodious and pleasant hotel replaces the present old structure, however, few health-seekers will be attracted to Red Springs. For it must be remembered that there are thousands of famous health resorts which give ample accommodations and offer every inducement to their patrons. The water of Red Springs is chalybeate, and is said to possess great curative properties, especially in cases of dyspepsia.

The road-bed between Fayetteville and Red Springs is in excellent condition, and the road is level, and these advantages combined with steel rails and elegant new coaches render the ride a most delightful one. Indeed, old travelers say that nowhere, north or south, is there a better road to ride on than the C. F. & Y. V. between the above named points.

Fayetteville and Red Springs are united with links of steel, and now may a common interest in commercial circles unite them with links of gold—or greenbacks—or "country produce taken in exchange for merchandise"—is the fervent wish of your reporter.

In conclusion it is but just to say that Mr. W. C. Troy and his assistants deserve much praise for their able management of the excursion. Through Mr. Troy's energetic efforts the Odd Fellows realized a net profit of $150.

TOBACCO IN CUMBERLAND.—Mr. A. B. Walker of the Little River section of this county has sent us a growing tobacco plant as a sample of what can be done in the way of tobacco growing in Cumberland. The plant is very large and shows a fine texture. It was brought by Mr. W. F. Utter, an experienced Caswell county tobacco planter whom Mr. Walker has engaged to assist him in the cultivation and curing of the money-producing weed. Mr. Utter pronounces the lands of Cumberland fully equal to those of Granville for the production of the "bright yellows" which have made that county famous and suddenly enriched it. Mr. Walker has 18½ acres planted and will set a few more acres.

We are glad to record this experiment. We have no doubt of its success and of the correctness of Mr. Utter's judgment of the quality of our lands. Let the farmers of Cumberland diversify their crops. The tobacco counties are growing rich.

DIED.

BENTON—Departed this life on Sunday, June 1st, 1884, Mrs. SARAH J. BENTON, in the 59th year of her age. Early in life this estimable lady made a profession of religion, and through a trying and changeful experience walked consistently and endeavored to adorn her Christian profession. The hour of life's sunset was a calm and peaceful one. When told that death was near at hand she received the information without uneasiness or any alarm. Long before that hour she had committed herself to the all loving, all powerful One, and leaning on His bosom, and trusting in His faithfulness, she passed away from the world's dim twilight into day.

"It is not death to close
The eye long dimmed by tears,
And wake in glorious repose,
To spend eternal years." * * *

KINGSBURY—On the morning of the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA KINGSBURY, wife of Capt. W. S. Kingsbury, in the 63d year of her age.

Mrs. Kingsbury lived for many years in our midst, and by her uniformly kind and gentle nature, nobleness of character and goodness of heart, she endeared herself to every one with whom she came in contact. They who knew her most intimately loved her most. Indeed, a good woman has gone to rest.—Com.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

San Francisco in Luck.

At the April Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company in New Orleans, Homer L. Bishop, of San Francisco, held one-fifth of ticket No 58,298, which drew the Second Capital Prize of $25,000. This makes the fourth large prize drawn in that city in two months. The Grand Extraordinary Drawing will take place June 17th. See Scheme elsewhere in this paper.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ARE SAVED from disease and death every year by the timely use of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES KAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	9¾@10¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	13@14	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	.75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@00	WOOL—	17@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@60	Corn Whiskey,	2.08
Pease,	1.50@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	24½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 10—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—₱ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

THE
Best and the Cheapest.

OUR 50 CENT CORSET

has more bones and is more elaborately embroidered than any Corset in the State at 50 cents.

Our

Celebrated Pivot Corset

is all the rage and sells rapidly at $1.00.

JUST RECEIVED:

One case cheap LAWNS, fast colors, at 5 cents per yard.

One case 4-4 Bleaching fine finish, 7½ cents per yard.

And another instalment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SLIPPERS AND TIES,

embracing all the latest styles, from 50 cents up.

In Gent's Slippers I can supply any demand, from a 50 cents slipper to a $5.00 French Kid Prince Albert.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, make their purchases, and save money at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Let Us Hear From You!

ALL persons owning Water Power in Cumberland County will oblige very much by writing to the undersigned, giving full description, name of stream, distance owned of said stream, location as to distance above or below Public Road crossing said stream, and distance above the mouth of the stream, name of owner of land adjoining above and below.

Every one feeling an interest in showing the resources and advantages of our County to the outside world, will please send us their names at once, as subscribers for a Map of Cumberland, at $2.00. We want your names at once, so we may know how many copies we can afford to have printed. Each subscription will have its full weight in advancing and perfecting the work. If you have an interest in advancing our County, let us hear from you. We want to have the Map out by the 1st of September, and if it is not satisfactory, we will not expect you to take it.

Address D. G. McDUFFIE & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 12, 1884. 71-2t

REMODELED.

JAMES S. PERRY

AT the old stand of his deceased father has refitted, painted and papered handsomely his Barber Shop for the comfort and convenience of strictly first-class custom.

Citizens and the traveller will always find the best of attention, and the want of a fresh towel will not be known at the Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon at the Fayetteville Hotel.

June 12, 1884. 1t

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL MCNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

Established 50 Years.

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

THE JEWELERS.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

PRIORS

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods
IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Beetles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 61tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces
IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 67tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself, should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 68-tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY.

ALL kinds of bedding plants, Coleus, Geraniums, &c., at 10 cents each or $4.00 per 100. All kinds of Greenhouse Plants very cheap and in best possible condition.

Call and see or send orders to
J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 15, 1884 67-1y

GAMBRIL'S PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, kept constantly by us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green Street.
May 7, 1884. 66tf

B. I. HOWZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANFORD, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Moore and Chatham Counties, and to collections and other pertinent business.
May 15, 1884. 67-6t

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

Free Drinks—Free Whisky.

"We heard one of our most intelligent citizens say this week that if the Democratic party at the State Convention declared for free whisky and free tobacco and nominated a man who believed in such a platform that he could not support the ticket. And he is not alone. There are many hundreds in the State who entertain these views, and although they might be induced to vote the ticket as a choice between evils, they would not give it a hearty support and would vote the ticket under protest. In our desire to gain the vote of the West there is great danger that we will lose the best element in the East. If the Democratic party in North Carolina is to follow the lead of Sam Randall and to favor high tariff and the taking the tax off whisky and tobacco it will pursue a course that will inevitably bring defeat."

The above paragraph clipped yesterday from one of the *Register's* most valued Democratic State exchanges—and the substance of which has lately appeared in many of them, "free drinks" occasionally substituted for "free whisky"—suggests two questions. They are asked with no purpose of useless controversy; for controversy is not the *Register's* business, and the *Register* does not intend that controversy shall be either its business or its recreation. The questions are these:

1. Has it been wise in these six months past, is it wise now, to tell the people that the Democratic party in North Carolina, in advocating a policy which has been the policy of the Democratic party of the Union from the beginning, has made itself the advocate of "free drinks" or of "free whisky?"

2. It is wise, if it be the fact. Is it the fact?

The *Register's* impressions are otherwise. Direct taxes and excise taxes were rejected by the founders of the Government and of the Democratic party as the system of raising national revenue, because such a system would carry out Mr. Hamilton's idea of filling the States with Federal tax-gatherers, the most efficient agents for breaking down the States and building up a strong central Government. Tariff taxation was adopted as the system, because it avoided that greatest of politicals evils. Internal taxation was permitted by the constitution, and has been resorted to, only in case of absolute necessity, most unwillingly then by Democrats, and always repealed by Democrats as soon as the necessity had passed.

That is the whole of it. No Democrat that the *Register* knows of is in favor of free whisky, or free any thing else that ought to be taxed, so long as the Government needs revenue. What the Democratic party wishes is relief from a system that is dangerous to liberty. When it accomplishes that, it will not only have relieved the people of unnecessary internal taxes and broken up the most powerful monopoly in the country, but it will have made tariff reduction necessary. So long as the internal revenue taxes are collected, there will be no need to reduce the tariff taxes to a revenue basis. Just as soon as the internal revenue taxes are repealed, the Government will need money and will get it by reducing the tariff and lightening the people's burdens.

The *Register* may also remind its readers who object to this time-honored Democratic doctrine of hostility to internal revenue taxes that *their* repeal would not leave whisky free. The heaviest tax in the tariff laws of which they complain so bitterly is the tax on whisky. The tariff tax on whisky is 323 per cent. and that too on a valuation three times as great as the cost of the domestic article. On this high valuation, whisky is taxed by the tariff 200 per cent. higher than the tax on any other article taxed by the tariff; the next highest being fire-crackers, taxed 127 per cent. Reduce the tariff to a revenue basis—say to 100 per cent. on whisky, 60 per cent. above the average tariff tax—and whisky will come in so freely that Government will derive an immense revenue from it, and drinks may approach somewhat nearer a point that may be called "free."

Would our friends like to be called the advocates of "free drinks" because they advocate "a tariff for revenue only!"—*Raleigh Register.*

A BRAVE SENATOR.—Considering the local pressure brought to bear on him, Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, as he appears in the following letter, must be regarded as a very courageous man. A New Orleans dispatch of June 4, says:

Yesterday the New Orleans Sugar Exchange was thrown open to business. Speeches were made by Edward J. Gay and John Dymond. Letters were received from prominent gentlemen, among which was the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1884.

Mr. D. D. Colcock, Secretary Louisiana Exchange:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to be present at the opening of your new Exchange, for which please accept my thanks. I regret that my duties in Congress will prevent my attendance. During my service in the Senate I have labored earnestly and I have reason to believe with some success in behalf of the sugar interest of our State. I was rewarded during the recent contest for United States Senator by the almost solid opposition of that interest. I was misrepresented and denounced as a free trader, and a dispatch was sent from a committee representing your Exchange intended to secure my defeat, and asking the Legislature to support no man for Senator who would not pledge himself for protection as a principle. It is well known that I have upheld and defended the sugar tariff as a revenue tariff, which is the only ground upon which it can be preserved, and I congratulate the sugar planting interest that my successor, Mr. Eustis, after his election, has placed himself upon the same platform and in accord with the Democratic Party, in which we find our natural friends and allies. During the brief remainder of my term I shall earnestly defend the revenue tariff upon sugar, but at the same time will do all in my power to relieve the agricultural and laboring classes of the country from the unjust burden of taxation imposed upon them by the existing tariff, and based upon protection as a principle.

Very respectfully, B. F. JONAS.

Capt. T. C. Evans has sold the Reidsville *Times* to Mr. W. S. Paisley.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Eugene S. Martin, Esq., was elected President of the Wilmington Historical and Scientific Society at its annual meeting last week.

On motion of Alderman De Rosset, the Wilmington board of aldermen have declared it "unlawful for any person with an infant carriage to roll the same along any side-walk or street crossing except in single file," under a penalty of not exceeding $10 or ten days' imprisonment.

From the *Robesonian* we learn that the Magistrates of Robeson last week re-elected Mr. J. S. McQueen chairman, and Mr. A. W. Fuller secretary of their board; and chose the following as the Board of County Commissioners: J. L. McLean, (re-elected,) O. C. Norment, John H. McEachern, Capt. Willis P. Moore and R. R. Barnes.

At Whiteville on the 31st of May, the Columbus County Exposition Committees ment at the Court House. Mr. A. F. Powell presided; Col. H. B. Short addressed the meeting, making some practical suggestions and promising his influence and support to the movement; and Messrs. A. F. Powell, and Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., and Capt. V. V. Richardson, were appointed a central committe to take charge of the movement in Columbus.

The Chatham *Record* learns that Mr. Milton Ray, of Albright township, has found a quantity of money about the house on a farm bought by him last winter. The exact amount is not known, but is considerable, estimated at from $1,500 to $4,000, and consisted of gold, silver and greenbacks. The place had belonged to an old man named Cox, who moved there from Indiana and lived alone, and it is thought that he had hid it before his death.

The catalogue of Davidson College for 1883–4 shows that the Institution has a faculty of seven, and one hundred and sixteen students, who come from eleven different States and one foreign country. During the past year, the trustees have begun the work of adding $75,000 to the permanent endowment, $50,000 of which they expect to raise in North Carolina, and $12,000 of which has already been raised in this State.

The Wilmington *Star* finds the following item in a Southern exchange. The Hugh Waddell alluded to is a brother of Hon. A. M. Waddell, of this city: "Henry J. Dickerson died in Savannah in June, 1883. He left an estate valued at about $75,000. A caveat has been filed by one of the daughters of Mr. Dickerson, Mrs. Amanda Waddell, wife of Hugh Waddell, a North Carolinian by birth, formerly a resident of Savannah for many years, and now of Washington, D. C., who alleges that Mr. Dickerson was not capable of disposing of his property and that he was unduly influenced in making his will."

Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son, says the Wilmington *Review*, at whose fishery the tarpin, or king of shad, was caught, have received a letter from Mr. J. W. McDonald, a fish dealer at Jersey City, N. J., making inquiries regarding the monster and requesting a copy of some newspaper giving a description of it. The fish is being prepared for the approaching State Exposition by Dr. Bunn, and will be quite an attractive feature among the many wonderful things which will be displayed there. This tarpin, or king of shad, was 6 feet 4 inches long and weighed 170 pounds when caught.

Mr. James Sprunt, says the Wilmington *Star*, has received the appointment of British Vice Consul at this port, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, the late Alex Sprunt. The *Review* says that the *exequatur* of the President of the United States permitting him to exercise the functions of his office has been duly accorded him. The office became vacant by the death of the lamented Mr. Alexander Sprunt, the father of the present appointee, and the head of the firm of Alexander Sprunt & Son, engaged for many years in business at Wilmington and having houses in Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, and London.

Fayetteville District Conference.

This body convened at Jonesboro, a village of 500 inhabitants situated on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., on Wednesday, 28th May, 1884. Rev. J. A. Cunninggim, Presiding Elder of this District, was president of the Conference. H. C. Wall was elected secretary. Within this Presiding Elder's District there are fourteen regular charges and three missions. All of the regular charges, except one, were represented; no lay representative from either of the three missions. The pastor in charge of Jonesboro circuit, Rev. J. D. Arnold, made an address of welcome to the Conference. After organization, calling roll of delegates, &c., the Conference adjourned for worship. Rev. J. H. Guinn, Pastor of Rockingham Station, preached the opening sermon, a strong, forcible, and well received discourse. Reports, submitted in writing, were made on the spiritual condition of all the charges except Laurinburg circuit, the pastor of which—Rev. D. May—was detained at home by sickness. Similar reports were made from the various charges "as to missions in the District," as to finances," "as to Sunday-schools," &c. These various reports necessarily occupied much of the time and attention of the Conference, eliciting many points of inquiry and developing profitable discussion, each under the proper head in the order of business. An essay by Rev. D. May on the financial question, which contained many interesting points, was read to the Conference. Prof. Donb delivered an address on the subject, "History of Sabbath-schools in relation to Methodism," which the Conference, by resolution, requested that the Professor publish for the benefit of the church and society at large.

Speech-making was a marked feature of the Conference session, and very much of interest was evolved by the discussions on various questions. Rev. F. H. Wood of Fayetteville Station, and others, discussed "Methodism and experimental religion." Rev. W. B. Donb of Carthage circuit, the subject of "Sunday-schools and missions." Rev. J. T. Kendall of Cape Fear Circuit, "Is it wise to encourage Union Sabbath-schools?" C. W. Tillett of Rockingham, lay delegate, "Sabbath-schools and the church of the future." The next subject, "The best methods of conducting a Sabbath-school," by D. L. Townsend of Lumberton, lay delegate. The next, "Methodism and temperance," by Rev. C. M. Pepper of Mt. Gilead circuit.

The fourth day—Saturday—was appointed as "Centenary Service" day, this being the centennial jubilee of American Methodism. In the order of exercises for this day, as prescribed by the N. C. Annual Conference held at Statesville last winter, Rev. M. W. Boyles, of Robeson circuit, presented the cause of "Church Extension;" Rev. J. H. Guinn the cause of education, and Dr. N. H. D. Wilson, P. E. of the Hillsboro District, the cause of missions, Dr. Wilson being present as a visitor. Rev. T. W. Guthrie, P. E. of the Charlotte District, also present as a visitor, followed Dr. Wilson in a few well chosen remarks on the subject of *giving*. The president of the Conference then closed, in solemn and appropriate discourse, this the most thrilling and interesting service of the occasion.

Greensboro Female College was represented by Rev. L. W. Crawford, pastor of Greensboro Station, who addressed the Conference in the interest of the institution. The Conference and the people seemed to be alive, not only to this, but to all the educational interests of the church.

The District Sunday-school Conference was organized, as provided for by action of the General Conference, by electing officers as follows: Prof. W. C. Doub, President; C. W. Tiliett, Vice-President; H. C. Wall, Secretary; F. B. Gibson, Treasurer. Delegates to the next annual Conference, to convene in Wilmington with Bishop Parker as President, were elected as follows: Dr. F. E. Asbury, H. C. Wall, J. M. Lamb and K. H. Worthy; F. B. Gibson and J. A. Green as alternates.

A religions assembly, met for the promotion of all the best interests which pertain to society, constitutes an event in the history of any community; and fraught as it is with so much that is good and for the betterment of the people, such event is deserving of signal prominence in the columns of the average newspaper.—*Richmond Rocket.*

Trinity Industrial School.

This school, which is composed of twenty Cherokee Indian boys selected from the Eastern band or the Cherokee tribe by Dr. J. L. Craven, is one of great interest and importance, and now bids fair to one day be of incalculable worth to the Indians, as well as do much good towards advancing the educational and industrial interests of North Carolina.

The school is under the supervision of Trinity College, but the entire management, and control of its scholars is left to Dr. Craven.

The United States government makes an appropriation of $167 per capita per annum, which must pay the entire expenses—board, clothing, tuition, &c.

The ages of the 20 boys now in school range from 9 to 18 years; they are all healthy, and appear to be perfectly contented.

The progress which they have made while at Trinity is indeed remarkable. When they first entered school there were only about three of them that could speak the English language at all, and they all knew comparatively nothing of text books either in our language or the Indian dialect. Now they are well advanced in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

Two of the young men have entered the college preparatory class, and received the highest grades of the class.

One of the most difficult spelling lessons was given out to them by their very efficient teacher, Prof. J. J. White, and but one word was mis-spelled; and we venture the assertion that there is not another set of boys in the State, whose opportunities have been even some better than theirs, that would have done as well. They read very well. Their recitation of arithmetic showed them to be very quick and accurate, and their writing is very plain and much better than the average chirography.

They are polite, kind, and obedient to their teacher, and when they have been allowed to go to any place, there has never yet been a complaint made against them; none of them use tobacco or whisky, they are orderly in the school room and exhibit the greatest interest in their studies, all of which is sufficient proof that they have been carefully trained. They attend Sunday school regularly; have a comfortable school room, and their clothing is plain, but neat and good.

The boys have a full court—judge, jury, lawyers and sheriff. The teachers make a written report daily, and the boys make a report in writing at supper. If any one violates the rules he is arrested, tried and, if found guilty, is turned over to Dr. Craven for punishment. They also have a society called the Cherokee Temperance Society, which meets every Friday night, and often holds till 11 o'clock. They have a library suited to their age and habits. They also have papers, both secular and religious.

This is the only Indian school in the United States which has not received aid outside of the government appropriation, and it is due Dr. Craven to say that but for his very excellent management, the school would perhaps never have been the success that it is, as the amount of money which he has to expend for them is very limited and requires very close calculation.

The leading object in the education of these Indian youths at Trinity College is to civilize and Christianize the Indian race. The education of these boys simply for their own profit would not be an insignificant accomplishment, and might be undertaken even at greater pains and cost. But a far grander result is in view; those youths, with the culture, training and skill acquired in our midst, will go back to their people at home, and perform the part of missionaries, carrying and illustrating to the red man of the forest the light and power and blessings of our Christian civilization.—*High Point Enterprise.*

DEATH OF BISHOP SMITH.—Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith, senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, is dead, aged ninety. He never used tobacco or liquor, and never took a dose of medicine in his life.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.—A Paris dispatch of the 5th says: "The ponrparlers with England in regard to the Egyptian conference continue, and are tending toward a favorable result. Although France refuses to make any deviation from the stand she has taken."

FROM TEXAS.

The Young Empire of Texas—Its splendid School System—Its rapidly increasing wealth and population—Its unanimous Democracy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

AUSTIN, May 26, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of the *News and Observer* it was stated, to the credit of your Democratic administration, that $700,000 had been expended for common schools during the last two years, while the Republican administration from 1868 to 1870 had only expended $38,000.

This substantial evidence of the attitude of the party towards education is a true index to the history of Democratic administrations in the South generally.

Wherever there is a failure to maintain efficient free school systems, it may be attributed solely to the inability of the States to raise the necessary revenue for that purpose.

Texas has undertaken a general free school system in advance of any State in the Union—one which comprehends every grade of instruction from the primary school to the University, and is developing it as rapidly as the most sanguine free school enthusiast could wish. For the support of common free schools in 1883 she set apart $1,400,000.

Under the general law permitting local taxation in incorporated towns and cities at the option of resident tax-payers, nearly every incorporated town and city in the State levied a local tax, supplementary to the State fund ranging in the different localities from 3½ to 5 mills on the dollar, which swelled the free school fund to over $2,000,000.

Not content with this the late special session of the Legislature increased the school tax to an amount sufficient to add 25 per cent to the State fund, and provided for a district system and local taxation.

There is one white and one colored Normal School in the State where board and tuition are supplied free, for the support of which the Legislature last year appropriated $42,100. For the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College $30,000 was appropriated.

The State University has an endowment fund which yields about $70,000 per annum, and in a few years it is expected will be doubled, as the endowment consists in part of over 2,000,000 acres of land which has not been leased or sold.

The common free school fund now yields an annual income of about $750,000, and there are about 31,000,000 acres of land belonging to this fund which has not been sold or leased.

Each county in the State had set part to it 17,712 acres of land for high school purposes. Many counties have sold their lands and invested the proceeds in bonds, the interest on which is devoted to free school purposes, while many have leased, and are applying the annual income to schools.

The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions each had set apart to them 100,000 acres of land, most of which has been sold and the proceeds invested in interest-bearing State securities.

The increase in the annual school income has been $400,000 during the three years ending June 1883, and during the same period the State tax was decreased from 50 cents to 30 cents on the $100 valuation of property, a circumstance which shows the rapid increase of the fund arising from the sale and lease of the public school lands.

The area of land in Texas set apart for the use of schools and not yet utilized, exceeds the area of the whole State of North Carolina.

The Legislature is composed of 31 Senators and 106 Representatives. The Senate is unanimously Democratic, while the House has five Republicans.

The population of the State in 1880 was 1,594,000, and in 1883 about 2,100,000.

The assessment rolls of 1880 showed a total taxable value in the State of $230,000,000, and in 1883 a total of $527,000,000. TRAVIS.

Crops and Politics in Limestone County.

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., May 21, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—For the last six weeks we have been having a great deal of rain, which caused farmers to be much behind with their work. But for the last eight hours the lightning has been flashing, the thunder roaring and the rain falling in perfect torrents; and it continues to rain, and there are no indications of good weather. If this rain has reached far it is impossible to tell the damage done. Already the earth's surface is a sheet of water. Creeks are overflowing, "dugouts" filled up and tanks bursting.

People are just through planting cotton, after having planted from one to three times. And now we think a great deal will have to be planted again. The present prospect for cotton is the poorest we have ever seen, and still the land was in a better condition for planting than we have ever known. The cold snap in April did a great damage to cotton. Corn is looking well—indeed the prospect is fine, but we fear it will be cut short. We have seen corn this morning waist high, washed quite up by the roots. Corn has been a dull sale at fifty cents per bushel, all the spring, but is now worth seventy cents per bushel and may soon be worth more.

It would be quite a hard task to tell the feelings of the people to-day. Indeed they look gloomy, and from present indications we may have to realize the full meaning of "hard up." There is a large credit business being done this year, and we would not be surprised if there were a great many "smash ups" in the fall, which may be caused by short crops.

Texas is in a quiet condition at present. The fence cutting has ceased, which, otherwise, would have caused great trouble and perhaps blood.

Stock is all in fine condition. The price good, and grass is plentiful—the range is better than for years past.

Politics are booming, and every thing along that line seems to be advancing. Candidates are smiling and announcing themselves for the various offices.

The defeat of the "Morrison Bill" we fear will be a great drawback to the success of the democrats in the national election.

We are glad to note the success in the extension of the railroad each way from the grand old town of Fayetteville. Surely the old town is on a boom. J. F. C.

Clipper! Clipper! Clipper!

EVERY PLOW guaranteed or money refunded. The best Plow that has yet been sold in this market. Call and examine the plows and various attachments that we have. The universal opinion as to their merit is: "If you haven't got one buy one and you will say it's the best Plow you have ever stuck in the ground."
We mean business. H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TIME TABLE No. 7.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect 10.00, *A. M., Monday, May 26th*, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞Standard Time—Clock in General Office.☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 20	
Manchester	13.75	11 10	11 00
Spout Spring	20.1	11 45	11 40
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 15	12 15*
Swann's	29.0	12 25	12 20
Jonesboro	34.1	1 08	12 55
Sanford	37.1	2 00	1 20
Egypt	43.5	2 30	2 25
Gulf	46.5	3 00	2 45
Richmond	53.7	3 35	3 28
Ore Hill	58.0	4 07	3 55
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 25
Staley	70.0	5 15	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 45	5 33
Julian	81.5	6 30	6 20
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 15	7 10
*Greensboro Junction	97.4	7 58	7 54
Greensboro	97.6		8 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
*Greensboro Junction	0.2	10 01	10 01*
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 40	10 36
Julian	16.10	11 30	11 20
		P. M.	
Liberty	23.2	12 10	11 58
Staley	27.6	12 36	12 28
Siler	35.0	1 16	1 06
Ore Hill	39.6	2 00	1 34
Richmond	43.9	2 30	2 25
Gulf	51.1	3 08	2 58
Egypt	54.1	3 37	3 33
Sanford	60.5	4 25	4 03
Jonesboro	63.5	4 50	4 38
Swann's	68.6	5 18	5 15
*Rock Branch	70.1	5 24	*5 24
Spout Spring	77.5	6 08	6 04
Manchester	83.85	6 50	6 39
Fayetteville	97.6		7 30

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 00	
Rockfish	7.02	8 35	8 25
McNatt's	14.0	9 05	9 00
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 25	9 15
Shandon	21.1	9 53	9 43
Red Springs	24.5		10 10

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Red Springs	0.0	5 30	
Shandon	3.4	5 55	5 45
Lumber Bridge	8.0	6 23	6 13
McNatt's	10.5	6 48	6 38
Rockfish	17.3	7 23	7 13
Fayetteville	21.5		7 50

*Flag Stations.

No. 1 Dinner at Sanford. No. 2 Dinner at Ore Hill. No. 4 Breakfast at Fayetteville.

Trains will not run to Red Springs until June 1st, 1884.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
May 29, 1884. 69tf

COX'S

Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
R. M. NIMOCKS.
April 2, 1884. 61tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884. 70-26t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

A Rare Chance.

A FEW fine and pure bred "RED IRISH SETTERS," from the handsomest and best field stock in the world. Address
LOCK BOX, 86,
Greensboro, N. C.
May 22, 1884. 68tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds**, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery**, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

L. S. L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

169th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, June 17, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100 "	200	20,000
100 "	100	10,000
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$505,000

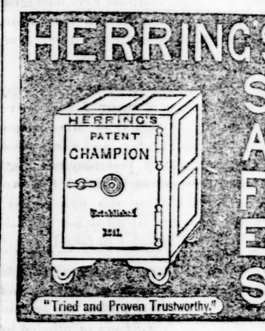
Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense), to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1884. 65tf



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 49tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
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